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CENTRAL INTELLIGENCE AGENCY

INFORMATION REPORT

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COUNTRY	China	REPORT NO.	(b)(3)
SUBJECT	Rationing and Taxation in Chekiang and Fukien	DATE DISTR.	25 February 1955
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THE SOURCE EVALUATIONS IN THIS REPORT ARE DEFINITIVE.
THE APPRAISAL OF CONTENT IS TENTATIVE.
(FOR KEY SEE REVERSE)

(b)(1)
(b)(3)

(29 October 1954) (b)(1) (b)(3)

1. On 5 August 1954, a meeting held by the Chinese Communists in Chiaoti (6037/1646) village, P'ingyang (N 27-40, E 120-34) Hsien, resulted in two major decisions:

   a. That every farmer of middle class or above make a donation of JMP 10,000 to 30,000.[1]

   b. That a tax of 50 catties of grain be collected for every mou of farm land.

   There were 20 families of middle class or above in Chiaoti, and JMP 740,000 was donated. The grain was collected by the cooperative store on 7 August 1954, and the hsiang government was made responsible for shipping the grain to Aochiang (N 27-34, E 120-28).

(1 October 1954) (b)(1) (b)(3)

2. In August 1954, the taxes in Changchieh (N 29-16, E 121-42) for the late harvest were about 60 to 70 catties of grain for each mou of farm land. After paying the tax, the farmers were forced to sell their remaining grain to the government.

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3. All the weaving factories in Changchieh were under government management, and all cotton had to be sold to the national cooperative store. Each individual was allowed to buy 15 feet of cloth for winter clothing and 3.3 feet of cloth for summer clothing.

(9 October 1954) (b)(1) (b)(3)

4. The rationing system of the cooperative store in T'iaop'eng (approximately N 28-18, E 121-38) allowed every three people 80 catties of rice for the month of July, 40 catties for September, and 20 catties for October. The Communist cadres told the people that they should exhaust all present supplies of cereals other than rice, and then an adjustment of the ration system would be made.

(1 November 1954) (b)(1) (b)(3)

5. In October 1954 the price of rice in Chinchiang (N 24-54, E 118-34) was JMP 1,180 per catty. Ration cards, good for three months, had been issued in August in order, according to the Communists, to reduce wastage because the Communist army would soon invade Chinmen and Taiwan and the rice would be needed to supply the invasion army. The ration cards were issued at the Chinchiang Cooperative, where the hsiang government officials checked their records to determine the proper number of dependents for each applicant. A family of seven was allowed 400 catties of rice for three months. (b)(1) (b)(3)

1. Comment. for what purpose these donations were made, but it is probable that they were for the relief of summer flood victims, since a drive did take place in some parts of China for this purpose during August 1954. (b)(3)

(b)(3)

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